ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA AND EMPIRE CITY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA Interesting Correspondence between the British Government and Costa Bica.

THE DEFRAT OF SCHLESSINGER AT SANTA ROSA

Movements of Walker's Army.

SECOND BLOODY BATTLE OF RIVAS.

SIX HUNDRED COSTA RICANS KILLED.

LIST OF AMERICANS KILLED, WOUNDED AND

Shocking Brutality of the Costa Ricans.

WALKER'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Murder of American Citizens.

Important Letter from the American Minister to the President of Costa Rica.

Proclamation of Mora, and War Cry of Costa Rica.

DESERTION OF SCHLESSINGER.

HONDURAS AND SAN SALVADOR IN FAVOR OF PEACE BATTLE OF SEBIQUIPI, VIRGIN BAY,

&c., &c., &c. Ahe steamship Orizaba, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from San

Juan del Norte evening of the 21st inst., via Key West, where she touched for coal, arrived at this port last

The news by this arrival is of the first importance, and we give full details of it annexed.

Among the passengers by the Orizaba was Major Heiss, the well known politician and editor. Purser Hatch will please accept our acknowledgments

for the prompt de ivery of our parcels.

The English frigate Euridyoe, Capt. Tarleton, was the only vessel in the harbor of San Juan, and her boats were constantly on duty, watching the movements of the Americans. Passengers who came down the river in the steamer were prohibited by them from going on shore. The Orizaba was detained at Key West eighteen hours

on the 26th, taking in coal. April 24, lat. 23 20, Ion. 83 33, signalized a bank showing French fisg and letter O in private signal, standing N. April 27, Cape Florida N. N. W. twelve miles, signalized ship Martha J. Ward, standing N.

Our Special Correspondence.

STEAMSHIP ORIZABA, AT SEA, April 24, 1656. The matters of Interest which have transpired in Niaragua up to the departure of the steamer from Granads, on the 19th just., are of the most exciting character. First, we have the correspondence of the British govern-ment with the government of Costa Rica, showing the briendly feeling of the former, and their genuine sympa-This correspondence was taken from a courier despatched h mail steamer to the Costa Rican governan Minister at Granada, who despatched the same to a bearer of despatches. While the government of the United States is throwing every obstacle in the way of its ing their arms whenever occasion occurs, the Britis's nt, it seems, are furnishing arms by thousands and the war cry is-"Death to all who may be taken!" Next, we have an account of the march of Colone Schlessirger to Costa Rica-his complete route, and his

large number of American citizens at Virgin Bay, and the second battle of Rivas, between Gen. Walker's troops and the Costa Ricens, in which the latter lost at least can loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is not over eighty. These stirring events will excite great interest throughout the Union; and to commence, we will give the correspondence alluded to between Great Britain and Costa Rica. The first letter is from the Foreign Office of

subsequent desertion from Granada while on trial by a

the former government to E. Wallerstein, the Consul General of Costa Rica; and the other letters are addressed, one officially, to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica, and the other, as a private letter, to the Pre-sident of the republic:—

Costa Rica, and the other, as a private letter, to the President of the republic.—

(Copied from the original)

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you that, having referred to the War Department your letter of the 13th that you request to the War Department your letter of the 13th that you request to the War Department your letter of the 13th that you request to the War Department your letter of the 13th that you request to the War Department your letter of the 13th that you may be far lished to the government of Costa Rica, his lordship has been informed by that Department, in reply, that 2 003 amouth bore muscles (nittans), which are not so highly finished as the line pattern muscles of 1852 can be unpiled for this service at 2.5 assets, or if it should be preserved, 2,000 of the line pattern mankets of 1852 can be unpiled for this service at 2.5 assets, or if it should be preserved, 2,000 of the line pattern mankets of the contribution of the species of arms which you deside upon, he will communicate further with the War Department, and request that the arms may be placed at your disposal. I have the honor to be, cir., your most obedient and humble servant.

E. HAMMUND.

TO E. WALLERSYEM, Seq., &c., &c., &c.,

[Translated from the original.]

Mo. 10.

(Translated from the original.)

Mo. 10.

(Translated with the minemation of the two kinds would suit me. Be original.)

Mo.

To his Ercollency Ser Don Bourang Carrer, Minister of Relation of the republic of Company, Carrer, Minister of Relation of the republic of Company, San Jose,

(Translated from See origins.)

Eer Don Juan Raram, Mora, San Jose de Costa Rica, Buch exteemed sir and friend—Jose de Costa Rica, has not arrived, and in consequence i have nothing to say to you in regard to mercantile buttiess. As to public matters, you will please to refer to my communications, of to day, to the Minister. By this you will see that this government is willing to put 200 muskets at my disposal for the service of the regulation of Costa Bica. Nothing is said in the note about the time of payment. However, I have not made up my mind to take them previous to receiving instructions from you, or when of the two kinds of arms to take. In case I should take them previous to your being able to write upon the subject, I will send them in the month of March, if a vessel saits for Funta Arenas without further orders from you. I have so, yet replied officially to Lord Clarendon to offer him may most sincers thanks in my own asme and that of the republic, for his manifestation of 3 mpathy and friendaling for Costa Rica; sand though the affable manner in which Lord Clarendon to offer him may most sincers thanks in my own asme and that of the republic, for his manifestation of 3 mpathy and friendaling for Costa Rica; sand though the affable manner in which Lord Clarendon to offer him and the company of the cost of the second of the

cifferent, as Walter and his associates would soon be histed cut of Ficaragus.

I send to the government a copy of the Times, in which is tound a letter from Mr. Marcy to the American Minister to Micaragua. Though this letter appears to censure the Minis er, sed holds out a threat to Walker, the true sense is, that in a short time the government of the United States will recognize Walker's government. May God help ut. Yours, &c. &c.

E. WALLERSTEIN.

one of which was from Mr. Moliny, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington. informing his government of recent

one of which was from Mr. Moliny, the Casta Rican Minister at Washington. informing his government of recent letters received from the governments of Great Britain and France, in which great sympathy is felt for the Central American States in general. The other interms the government of Costa Rica that an English fleet will be immediately sent to the Pacific cosat of Casta Rica.

Will not these setters open the eyes of the government and the people of the United States to the movements of Great Britain in Central America? And will it not stimulate them to rufficient energy to immediately place a squadren of vessels both on the Pacific and Atlantic casts of Central America? At present the British flagrising supremely at San Juan del Norte, and vessels sailing under the American flag are held to a strict account. Communication is prohibited with the shore by the officers of the English frigate now lying in the harbor of San Juan, especially to all persons who come from Ninaragua, and a strict guard is kept around our steamers by the base of this same trigate. The officers the ferfered on the arrival of the steamers Casa. Horgan, from New York, and orders were given that all passengers for Ninaragua, should be taken back on the steamers, as they would not be permitted to proceed further. As no one had taken passage for Ninaragua, three was no syidence that rapy of the passengers. Solo of which were for Granada, to jeth Walker. It was the Intontion of Captain Thiklepsugh, of the Orlabe, to give up his ship in care the order of Captain Carlton, of the British frigate, had been strictly carried out.

THE DEFEAT OF SCHLESSINGER AT SANTA

THE DEFEAT OF SCHLESSINGER AT SANTA ROSA.

The next item of interest is the dissomfiture of Sohissinger at the haclends of Sanis Ross. he left Granads on the 20th March with near 300 hundred troops, must of them composed of the recruits which sailed from New York and New Orleans in the latter part of Fabruary. At the haclends referred to, which is a short distance from Guanacouts, he met a body of the Costs Rican army, estimated to have been near one thousand strong, and in a very short time must with a most signal defeat. The Nicarogueste, of the 12th inst, contains the following report of the disgraceful "rout," which, so far as we have hears, is in the main correct. No such event, says the Nicarogueste, is recorded:—

Sin the history of American arms, if we except the sacr of Washington city, all the advantages of time and place were in our favor; the prestige of American arms, if we except the was state, and the effect of a defeat, all compired to win the battle; but none of these causes, nor all of them, sayed us from a disastrous and disgraceful routs. Every soldier on the ground or away feels as we have written. We cannot injure the truly brave, therefore, by coloring over the affair at Santa Rosa, thus playing it on an equality with those actions which are deserving commencation. The reward of the soldler rests in the appreciation of his meritorious actions above those who fall behind him—where is his tcken, them, if the craven is mentioned in the same paragraph?

We have no official report of the action, but from what we gather of those who were there, the route is wholly attributable to the commanding officer. Our troops had stopped at the hasiends of Santa Rosa for dinner, and at the time of the attack were all engaged in eating the coops were thrown into a momentary panis, when Coi. Schlessinger gave an order to the German and French companies to fall back to secure a better position. This command was misconsived as an order to retreat, and accordingly a rapid flight was commenced by those companies

martial at present inquiring into the matter shall render its decision.

It is almost impossible to mention the names of those decerving credit in any battle; and more particularly in one to which so little credit is due as to the affair at Santa Rosa. But the general voice of the army has been so unanimous in honoring one company and certain officers, that we should be shutting our eyes to a public fact if we did not designate them. The old Voltigeurs, now commanded by Capt. Budler, was the last campany to leave the field, and not then until the day was utterly lost. The loss by this company was terrible, and the enemy will long have occasion to remember the Voltigeurs.

Mejor O'Neil, who is justly esteemed the Murat of the army, won unmeasured praise from all the soldiers, not only for his bravery on the field, but to, his sympathy to

Mejor O'Neil, who is justly esteemed the Marat of the army, won unmeasured praise from all the soidlers, not only for his bravery on the field, but for his sympathy to the sufferers afterwards. Adjutant Johnson, a favorite officer in garrison, is highly apoken of for his endeavers to restore order and stop the flight. Corporal Kelly, of Co. A., was so highly apoken of to the General, that he was promoted to a Capulancy on his return.

No official account of the disaster has yet been published, nor have many facts been gleaned in regard to this unfortunate affair, except those published in the Nicaranyments. We have heard of the loss of one bravy young man, whose name is not recorded in the above statement, viz :—Mr. Warren Parker, of Massachusetts, a nephew of E. Kingman, the well known Washington correspondent of the Daltimore Sun, New York Journal of Commerce and Charleston Courier. Mr. Parker left New York on the 25th February, in the steamship Northern Light, and was dotailed to Schlessinger's command a few days after his arrival at Granads. He fell mortally wounded during the fight at Santa Rosa, in bravely rellying a tew of his fellow soldiers to stand and face the enemy. This was related to us by an eye witness who saw poor Parker fall, shot through the head by a ball from the enemy. He was our companion en rouge, in the Northern Light, and we found him to be a young man of uncommon intelligence, temperate in most things; but his heart, which seemed filled with mill ary enthusiasm, ceased to throb in the inglorious field of Santa Rosa.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

On the 22d of March orders were given to move the headquarters of the army from Granada to Rivas, and in three days the work was done. The various departments of the army-promiser, quartermaster, commissary, acc.—were packed up with promptness, and in the pace of time mentioned above the entire outlit of a large force was transferred from one point to another.

In Rivas the various departments were organized, and immediately commenced operations. The quarters were better than in Granada, but the marketing was bad, the streets deaty, the nights windy, and after one or two days experience all hands repented the movement and sighed for Granada.

On the 2d of April, orders were again issued in Elivas for a general movement of the army, and in a few days everything connected with the camp was on board the sleamer San Carlos, together with eight hundred soldiers and about two hundred men attached to the army in Ifferent capacities. From Virgin the boat pointed har lows to San Carlos, and steamed acress the lake, while the soldiers were impressed with the belief that the general was bent an an immediate invasion of Costa Rica. Arriving at San Carlos, company D, Captsia Linton, of Light Infantry bestalion, was taken on board, and again the steamer started of was the river san Juan.

The impression that Costa Rica was the destination of the troops excited great enthusiasm, but as General Walker keeps secret all his important movements—no one, not even his most confidential officers are ever informed of the course he intends to pursue until the very last moment. It was soon assertained that Costa Rica was not the destinationation, for after proceeding to Castillo Rapids, and leaving at that point one company, the army started in the steamers on route for Granada, where trey far may be a surfaced on the 7th inst. On the same day, news was received at Granada that the Costa Ricaus had taken Vigin Bay, San Juan del Sur and Rivas; and at 4 A. M., of the 8th inst., the army, headed by General Walker, a

SECOND BATTLE OF RIVAS.

SIX HUNDRED COSTA RIGANS KILLED—TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY—AMERICAN LOSS THIRTY.

[From the Nicaraguesse, April 12.]

Rivas has again been; the field of a bloody conflict. On the morning of the 'thi inst, intelligence reached Gransda that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. As the information was authentic, there was no time to be lost on the part of den. Walker in making ready to repulse the enemy. By daylight on the 5th Inst., a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumputous invaders. Gen. Walker, in person, was at the head of the army. The force under his command ensampel the night of the 10th inst., within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained boyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2,000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas.

Early on the morning of the 11th the march was re-

and Chamoristas.

Early on the morning of the 11th the march was resumed, with the prospect ahead of a lively engagement Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the democratic force, instead of surering the city by the usual route

the Granada, came in by the road leading from than Jorge or Virgin Bay.

The tropps, without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and matrue edge to appropriate points of attack. The battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonal Eanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Colonal Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and, as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eninence which concealed the approach to the city, they were anisted with a velley of musketry, which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undanted forces of the democracy charged them with so much rapidity that in less than fire minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Cata Ricanshuming an open fight, presipitately betook themselves to the barricace and forcreaced houses, and from these places of protection and concealment, continued an unremitting fire. Their enamon, too, with thundering voice, gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for deferce. To prevent the destruction that must insvitably ensus from so fa at an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution by Lieut Col. Saunders, of taking it from the possession of the enamy. The order to charge was given, and the galiant Lieut. Colonal followed by his interpit soldiers, rushed, heedless of part, into the face of the memoring danger, and with the loss of four men only, succeeded it capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed the the southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Capt. McCardle, a most excellent and interpid artillesist. The ammunition salonging to it was also saired, and a few minutes only eigestion and stropid artilesist. The ammunition salonging to its was also saired, and a fe

Secretary of the control of the cont

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

Wounded-First Lieutenant James C. Jam vates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adam 3-aggregate, 4.

First Rifle RATTALION.

Küled—Lieut, J. Gay, privates P. Lynn, — Rorrer.
Total, 2—aggregate, 3.

Wounded—Sergeant A. Pittman, privates S. Kipp, Geo.
Cock, T. Lane. Total, 4.

Missing—A. Du Jan, L. Pache. Total, 2.

Company B.

Küled—Privates Bradley, — Stone. Total, 2.

Wounded—Lieut. Leonard. Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayres,
Corporal Chandler, privates Ashbro, Henry, Hodgdon,
Martin. Total, 5—aggregate, 8.

Missing—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

Küled—Sergeant Wm. McCarley. PIRST RIPLE BATTALION.

Killed-Sergeant Wm. McCarty, privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total, S. Wounded-Capt. Cayoes, Lieut. Latemer, privates Wooli, Barker. Missing-Privates Glesson, Geary, Gilligan. Total, S. COMPANY D. Killed-Capt. Harrell, Privates Blackburn, Flan, Whites, Daratow. Total, 4. aggregate, S.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Privates Knox, Logan, Le Olere, Stickner,
Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total, 7.

Wounded—Copt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Private J.

Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total, 3.—aggregate, 5.

Missing—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Gray. Total, 4.

COMPANY F.

Killed—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurney, Duncen. Total, 3.

Wounded—Sergeants Dunnican, Halliday, Privates Burns, Fernsy, Williams, Langedale, Cody. Total, 7.

Missing—Cody.

Missing—Cody.

Company G.

Killed —Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, privates McMahon, McGruar, De Laney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Herrebau, Townsend, Milty, Winchester. Total, 11; aggregate, 12.

Wounded.—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dillan, Farguson. Total, 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION. SECOND RIFLE HATTALION.

Killed.—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total, 2.

Wounded —Private Howell.

Missing.—Private Strawbeuse.

Company B.

Killed.—Sergeant Stocki, privates Bogliger, Winkler,

Webber, Easte. Total, 5.

Wounded.—Sergeant Ketter, privates Lessle. Tota', 2.

Late Agent of the Access

are already aware of that on the 7th inst. unarmed and inoftensire clusens of the united fistase were cruelly butcussed at
Virgin Bay by the troops under your immediate command.

I have also seen your proclamation, that all persons taken
with arms in their hands shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and anoof a loar and the shall be immediately shot, and a shall a
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light and the shall be shall be shall be shall be
connected with any beliggerent set or party is an offence against
the law of God, of humanity and nations.

This offence is no less aggravated by the fact that those who
committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate
committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate
committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate
committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate
committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate
committed so wanton an outrage were under your government,
as it was the your yower to do.

I would remind you of the letter of of Mr. Moilna, the Energy
Extraduary and Minisar Plenipotentiary of your government,
near the government of the United States, dated Washington
city, 13th December, 1364, to the Store and Coata Biona
are severed; give the remains a proposition of your government of the United States and Coata Biona
are severed; give the shall be shall be shall be shall be of the
United States have come and settled. What extue can be o

lic of Costa Rica, in cases at Rivas, Micaragua.

The proclamation to which Col. Wheeler refers was printed in Spanish, French, German and English, and was posted on all the outposts of the army before the departure of Gen. Walter for Rivas. It is as follows:—

JOHN R. Mora, Prosident of the republic of Costa Rica. General in Obset of the Army of Micaragua:

All the followiers taken with arms in hand will be subject to all the type of the law, which is his is death.

But all the fillousters taken with arms to hand will be subject to all the type of the law, which is his is death.

But all the fillousters who have not used their arms against his republic, and give up out of free will their arms and persons to officers of the Costa army, shall be pardoned.

BATARL S. ESCALANTE, Sub. Sec of Department of Wer.

Appended to this was the following list of persons taken

to imprisonment, becauselbe was the correspondent of the New Orleans Orescont.

This will bring up a new question in the United States for the action of our people and their government. It is, whether they will permit any toreign nation to raise, whether they will permit any toreign nation to raise, whether they will permit any toreign nation to raise, actions are not copy activities in Central America. Will not our government protest against any such doutrins, and insuit that America as the citizens of other nations are entitled to who accept foreign service?

Colonel Wheeler published the latter to insure its reception by Senor Mora, as it is considered wholly unsertain if any messenger he might dispatch, atthough protected by the American flag, would not be massacred in cold blood.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The premotions in the army have been numerous, as the following list, from the official journal of April 19, (addicates:—
First Lieutenant John M. Baldwin promotel Capt. of Co. B, Light Islaniry Battalion.
First Lieutenant John B. Greenpromoted Capt. of Co. D, Riffe Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Edward Maxwell promoted First Lieutenant of Co. D, Riffe Battalion.

Lieutenant of Co. D. Ride Battalion.
P. Veder appointed Captain Co. A. First Ride Battalion.
Louis R. Latemer appointed Second Lieutenant of Co.
C. First Ride Battalion. Battalion.

John Doyle appointed First Lieutenant of Co. G, First Rifle Battalion. Rune Pastanon.

James E. Ha *thorne appointed Second Lieutenant of Co. G, First Hills Battallon.

Pierce Robinsappointed First Lieutenant Co. E, First Rifle Battallon.

Ride Battalion.

Ghares is agros appointed Second Lieutenant Co. E, Fires
Ride Battalion.

C. J. McDunald appointed Commissioner of all transportation, of and for the army, with rank of Colones.

McMann Coney appointed Captain of Co. C, Light
Infantry Battalion. McMann Ceney applinted Captain of Co. C. Light Infantry Battalion.

Bon Demizgo de Golcouria appointed Intendente Geogral of the army, with the rank of Brigadier Geogral. Sergeant Sumpter Williamson appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G. First Rifle Battalion.

Col. C. J. McDonald appointed Quarter Master General of the army. Resigned.

H. A. Hutchine appointed Second Lieutenant.

Francis B. O'Keefe appointed Captain Co. A, second Rifle Battalion.

Thomas F. Fisher appointed First Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Colonel.

Ritle Battalion.
Thomas F. Fisher appointed First Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Colonel.
Byron Cole appointed Second Assistant in the Intendencia General, rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
W. C. Page appointed Second Lieutenant in the Intendencia General.

denois General.

Col. B. D. Fry promoted Brigadier General.

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Sanders promoted Colonel
First Biffes.

Lieut. Col Piper promoted Col. First Light Infantry.

Major Brewster promoted Lieut. Col. First Rifles.

Major Markham promoted Lieut. Col. First Light In-

fantry.
Captain Arderson promoted as Major Eirst Rifles.
First Lieutenant Stith promoted Captain First Rifles.
First Lieutenant Leonard promoted Captain First Rifles.
Second Lieutenant John S. Jones promoted First Lieut.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Dolan, promoted First

Second Lieutenant Thomas Polan, promoted First Lieut.
Second Lieutenant A. P. Potter promoted First Lieut.
Second Lieutenant A. A. Beady promoted First Lieut.
Second Lieutenant A. A. Beady promoted Second Lieutenant Bergeant Major Huston Webb promoted Second Lieut.
First Sergeant J. B. Chechester promoted Second Lieut.
First Sergeant Gardner promoted Second Lieut.
Sergeant Gardner promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private George Farran promoted Second Lieutenant,
Artillery.

Private George Farran promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private Wm. Langford promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private A.A. Moare promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private Chas. Gordan promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private Chas. Gordan promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private James Coleman promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private Cooper promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private Cooper promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private Francis Peters promoted Second Lieutenant.
Private James W. Hallody promoted.
Second Lieutenant Hoof promoted Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.
Second Lieutenant George Gist promoted First Lieutenant and appointed Aid to the General.
L. Norval Walker appointed Captain and Aid to the General.

L. Norval Walker appointed Captain and Aid to the General.

Henry Hart appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

Captain Henry Dusenbury appointed Assistant Adjutants General.

Calvin O'Neal appointed Aid-de-Camp to the General.

rank of Major.

A. Swingle appointed Captain of Ordnance.

J. P. Coleman promoted First Lieutenant, Company F. Awong the list of promotions it will be seen that Gen.

Golocuris, one of the most distinguished of Cuba's cons.

has been appointed 'Intendente General' of the army of Nicaragus. This is one of the most popular appoint-

CONTINUED ON MIGHTH PARE.